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THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1906.

Leisure is a time for doing something
 useful. A life of leisure and a life
 of laziness are two things.—BEN
 FRANKLIN.

Railroad Passes.

In our special correspondence from Washington yesterday were chronicled the lamentations of the congressmen who now pay for their railroad tickets. Those who are really cheerful for the cause of simple everyday honesty for the giving of railroad passes is one of the most fruitful sources of the spirit of graft. Not that the Pennsylvania deserves any great praise—for its generous shoveling out of passes in the past show its motives at present are based on business, not morals. But motive aside, the fact remains that to get something for nothing, or almost nothing, is harder than it used to be, and the country is that much better off.

In this tidal wave of newborn honesty the just and the unjust are submerged together. There is no argument in reason or propriety why a legislator should have a free ride, while the public has to pay. Indeed, the history of Wisconsin shows how powerful a weapon free passes can become when used by tax dodgers and law breakers. Nor is it right to get business by giving free passes to large shippers, and thereby indirectly cutting his rate below that of the small shipper, even if no cut in freight rates is made. The allowance of free passes to employers for personal trips and the exchange of transportation for advertising are on a different basis. As to courtesies for their employees, the railroads must decide for themselves. For our part, we opened negotiations last September looking toward the abolishment of the antiquated custom of barter, whereby the newspaper exchanged its advertising space for railroad tickets. When, therefore, the Chesapeake and Ohio and Norfolk and Western Railroads made the start in this direction, we welcomed the innovation. It is best for the railroad, best for the newspaper and best for sound business principles. How even an honest barter may become a questionable transaction is shown by this item from the New York Times:

The Pennsylvania Railroad having ordered that all advertising be paid for in cash and cut off all transportation to newspapers, the Pittsburgh Newspaper Publishers' Association took action to-day. A resolution was passed to bar from the newspapers all complimentary notices relating to the Pennsylvania Railroad or its officers. All railroad wrecks are to be reported in detail, taking care that the railroads are not favored.

That does not speak well for the Pittsburgh papers, for in its natural significance the statement means that in order to continue getting mileage for advertising space the papers had not printed about the Pennsylvania Railroad the sort of news that would ordinarily have been published. If the Pennsylvania Railroad has done nothing else, it will help the public of Pittsburgh to reach a clearer conclusion as to the safety of railroad travel and the inwardness of railroad legislation by unmuzzling the papers of that city even to its own hurt.

The Demand for Laborers.

Some of us have been congratulating the farmers of Virginia that they are now doing their own work and making more money than when they had an abundance of negro labor. But for all that, the situation is far from being satisfactory. There is a lamentable scarcity of farm labor, and something must be done to increase the supply, or the situation will grow worse and worse. The farmer who has two or three stout boys gets along fairly well, but every farmer is not so provided, and in some cases farming operations are carried on by women, who are unable to work in the field; and if they have no boys of their own, they must depend upon outside labor. We learn that in some sections around Richmond the only way the farmers manage to get along is to turn in and help each other in times of emergency; but that is a makeshift, and not by any means ideal.

At one time there seemed to be a surplus of labor in the cities, and it was urged that some measure be adopted to send this surplus into the farming districts. But it is hard to drive able-bodied men from the cities into the country.

They cannot be made to go unless they are taken into court and declared to be vagrants. But it now appears that there are no surplus laborers even in the cities. At least that is the situation in Richmond, for Secretary Buchanan, of the Associated Charities, guarantees to find employment for any able-bodied man in the city who will apply to him.

With such a demand for labor in the cities and in the country, we of Virginia must take some means to bring workmen from foreign lands. The situation is quite different abroad. In England and other European countries, thousands and tens of thousands of men and women are suffering for the necessities of life, and, while willing to work, there is no employment for them. Commissioner Kolner has hit upon the right plan. We should send agents abroad and have them meet the unemployed foreigners face to face and select those who are desirable and willing to migrate, and send them into Virginia. Arrangements can be made for caring for them temporarily in Richmond, and if they are brought here it goes without saying, in view of the conditions stated, that they will not remain long without finding abundant offers of employment. There should be no delay. The farmers are even now making their preparations for the crop of 1906, and labor should be brought here as soon as possible.

The General Assembly will be called upon to make an appropriation of \$10,000 to pay the expenses of agents, and there should be no delay in making the appropriation. It is one of the first questions that should engage the attention of that body.

Roosevelt "News."

To feel a natural interest in the doings of the President of the United States, and even of the President's family, is all well enough. No healthy-minded person would take exception to that. But aren't we carrying that natural interest unnaturally far? Is it very sensible to give our time and attention to the most commonplace kind of trivialities simply because they are associated with the Presidential name? If Quenth and Archie Roosevelt, say, while walking on Pennsylvania Avenue, should stop at a fruit stand and buy bananas, would there be any real reason why the news of their purchase should be telegraphed over the country?

The Roosevelt family paid a week-end visit to Virginia the other day. We believe it was a pleasant visit, and hope that it may be repeated often. On Sunday, when the party left for the White House, the Associated Press wired the story of the day's doings broadcast over the land. From this story we select a few especially illuminating details: "They were well wrapped in heavy cloaks, and suffered no inconvenience." "Mrs. Roosevelt took a long walk alone through the pine woods. She wandered farther than she intended, and was overtaken by one of the rainstorms which play such havoc with the roads of Albemarle. She was prevented by the mud from returning by the route she had taken," etc.

"The presidential party alighted and walked along the train shed to a side entrance." Really, now, what is the justification for "news" of this sort? Does Mrs. Roosevelt's miscalculation of the distance of an afternoon stroll instantly become a front page item of importance? Does the mud pressed by the Rooseveltian foot rise forthwith to the dignity of a national issue? Or doesn't it remain, for the standpoint of news, precisely the same old Albemarle clay, of the earth earthy, that has been pressed for generations past by multitudes of commoner tribes? News is news, but padded foolishness is nothing of the sort. There is a limit beyond which even a great name cannot glorify the commonplace. To blazon to the nation the routine details of the Roosevelt domestic life is not merely an impertinence to them. It is also somewhat boring to the rest of us.

The Perplexities of the Tariff.

According to the latest reports from Washington, some sort of agreement will be patched up with Germany to appease the Kaiser and forestall his threat to put into effect on the 1st of March a tariff that will have the effect of excluding a large part of American imports into Germany. Just what the terms of the modus vivendi will be is not yet made public, but there is said to exist a radical difference between Secretary Root and Secretary Shaw on this point. According to the Washington Post, Secretary Root favors the Lodge bill, which fixes the present Dingley rates as the maximum, in accordance with the demands of the national reciprocity conference at Chicago last summer, and provides for a reduction of these rates under a reciprocal trade arrangement with any country that may desire to treat with the United States on that basis. Secretary Shaw favors the McCleary bill, which fixes the Dingley rates as the minimum, and provides for an increase of these rates on imports from all countries which, like Germany, may be preparing to wage a tariff war against the United States.

But another difficulty presents itself just here. If we should modify our customs regulations at the behest of Germany, Great Britain, our largest customer, would have just cause of complaint and would be warranted in retaliating as far as she could to the injury of our commerce. As our trade with Germany is now about \$24,000,000 a year as against \$50,000,000 with Great Britain, it is clear that in making terms with the one we must not give offense to the other.

All this goes to show how hard it is even for a great and progressive country like ours to maintain an artificial system which defies the natural laws of trade.

The Health of Richmond?

The city of Richmond is situated upon high ground, draining into the river below it has a fine system of sewerage, it has no surrounding bogs or swamps, the climate is fine, the water supply, barring mud, is good, in short the natural health

conditions would seem to be ideal. Yet it appears from the census reports that Richmond is the unhealthiest city in the United States. There is something wrong, friend! Mrs. Francis, Mrs. Glass, Good something radically wrong. Either the statistics are erroneous, or there are fatal defects in our public sanitation.

We are not able to speak positively either way, but we heartily agree with Dr. Williams of the Council that the fullest investigation is demanded; that if the government statistics are untrue the fact should be shown; but if true, the reason therefor should be ascertained and proclaimed and the remedy applied at whatever cost.

We have had a most prosperous business year; the city's finances are in fine condition. But what is prosperity without health? And how long may we count on prosperity if it be established as a fact and advertised far and wide that Richmond's death rate is the highest of any city in the land? That is surely not a very inviting card to settlers. We do not believe it. It seems to us absurd in view of the natural location and sanitary devices of the city. But that is the charge against Richmond and it must be so met. Let us disprove it if we can, but in any event let us set to work manfully to improve the general sanitary condition. It must be done at all cost, and Richmond was never in better financial condition to prosecute such a work.

Chatham's Progress.

An enthusiastic meeting of citizens was held in the town of Chatham on Monday night and a resolution adopted, requesting the Town Council to provide for a bond issue not to exceed \$10,000, the proceeds to be used in erecting a modern public school building. Our correspondent who gives this gratifying information says that there was not a dissenting voice.

The people of Chatham are to be congratulated. Education means progress and there could be no better evidence of Chatham's progress than this unanimous demand on the part of her citizens for the best modern school facilities.

Hampden-Sidney's Gift.

An error noted in yesterday's Times-Dispatch is greatly to be regretted. We refer to the statement that the gift to Hampden-Sidney College was \$25,000, and not \$75,000, as reported. We wish it had been half a million. It is an honored and an honorable institution, and it has done a noble service for the cause of education in Virginia, intellectual, moral and religious. It has our best wishes.

A few days ago The Times-Dispatch commented on the report that Mrs. Eddy had forbidden her followers to give or receive Christmas presents. It is said that the report was grabbed, and we are informed by Mr. C. Herbert Pierson, Christian Science Publication Committee for Virginia, that Mrs. Eddy did nothing of the kind. She has issued an order that her followers shall not send presents and dispatches to herself on the holidays, for the reason that the practice has grown to such proportions that she is overburdened with attentions and the refreshment of the holidays is destroyed. Mrs. Eddy leaves her followers free to give and receive presents among themselves and their friends, though she cautions against "needless gift-giving."

The supplement to Harper's Weekly for December 23d is one of the most unique and interesting issues of a periodical that we have seen in many a day. It contains a full report of the dinner given by Colonel George Harvey at Delmonico's, in celebration of the seventieth birthday of Mark Twain, as exhibited by the speakers themselves. All the speeches made on that memorable occasion are set forth in full from the (consummated) first word to his last. There is a double-page drawing by Sydney Adamson of the dinner in progress, and a series of some twenty full page photographs of the various individual tables. People who are fond of books will find this last feature particularly interesting and valuable.

The Houston Post rises to inquire why southern cities should continue to make a Fourth of July of Christmas. We are willing to answer this question when Houston has explained why northern cities should wish to make a Christmas out of the Fourth of July.

The year 1905 seems to have changed more honorable men into grafters than almost any of its predecessors did.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

And to have changed more grafters into late, or ex-grafters.

Four hundred dollars worth of gold is what this State managed to mine last year. By the way, how much did it manage to yours?

If the Santo Domingo army doesn't quiet down pretty soon, he is very likely to find himself robed in and clapped into the cooler.

Mr. McCall, who insisted that he would never resign is still another man who can speak with authority upon the relative merits of hindsight and foresight.

As to his legislative connections, our friend, his Dis-Honor Andrew Hamilton, appears to have been a bit of a polygamist.

"Among journalistic features for 1906, Mr. Walter Wellman's illuminating articles on Polar politics promise to take an exceptionally high stand."

While on the ground, Colonel Bryan might consider the question of establishing a Philippine edition of the Commoner.

Russia's Christmas, now only a few days off, will doubtless be unusually bombitious.

Is it worth while hoping that Moscow will now make a real endeavor to keep her lid on straight?

To put in as mildly as possible, some of those midshipman witnesses appear to be very seriously mistaken.

Meanwhile, Korea has never decided what to do with that nice, new entity of hers.

A Russian cabinet has got to be made out of something stouter than veneer.

Armour's Extract of Beef

For brain-fag or physical exhaustion, a cup of bouillon made of Armour's Beef Extract is the ideal stimulant. It inspires, tones, strengthens.

Our cook book "Culinary Wrinkles" mailed free.

Armour & Company, Chicago

Rhymes for To-Day

The Strange Case of the Theatre Usher.

I saw a man behind the bar
 Imbued with the old-time lusher;
 I said: "Sir, mention you are here."
 Quoth he: "I am a playhouse usher."

I flung a sly glance at his drink:
 'Twas vodka—native draft of Russia—
 I said: "A foreigner, I think?"
 Quoth he: "Correct—a Russian usher."

Quick anger flashed in to my eyes:
 Methought I'd deal him out a crusher—
 "You tangle freely, I surmise?"
 Quoth he: "A lusher's Russian usher."

And then, upon my word, he fled!
 Rushed by me like a simple new gusher:
 I watched him rush, and sadly said:
 "A rushin' lusher's Russian usher!"
 H. S. H.

Merely Joking.

Good Time to Tame Ducks.—Mrs. McSoshi: "I thought you told me you had been duck hunting?" Mr. McSoshi: "Yes, m' dear—thash where I been." Mrs. McSoshi: "Now, see here, sir; those are tame ducks that you're huntin' home?" Mr. McSoshi: "Yeshin, I tamed 'em after I shot 'em."

An Offer.—"I have no home," began the beggar. "Sorry, old man," said the brisk pedestrian, "but I have only one. However, if you'll pay my Christmas bills, I'll give you that."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Retort Cutting.—Sapleikh: "Each night before retiring I write down my thoughts in a little notebook, doncher know?" Miss Cutting: "Indeed! And how long have you been doing that?" Sapleikh: "About three years." Miss Cutting: "Then you must have the first page nearly filled by this time."—Chicago Daily News.

What, Indeed?—Manager: Your play is too tame. The last act ought to end with a snap. Playwright: Doesn't the hero marry the heiress? Say, what do you call a snap, anyhow?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Humiliating.—Bessie: It's quite a comedown for him, Tessie: What do you mean? Bessie: When he is at home he belongs to the upper ten, but here at college he is on the second eleven.—Town Topics.

THIS DAY IN HISTORY

January 4th.

- 1649—Some barrels of gunpowder exploded and destroyed sixty houses in Tower Street, London. A child in its cradle was found alive and unhurt on the roof of Barking Church.
- 1698—The palace, except the banqueting house, of Whitehall Palace, England, destroyed by fire.
- 1805—Pope authorized the Pope to invite all the bishops and clergy who formerly took the constitutional oath to abjure its obligations.
- 1825—Ferdinand IV., of Naples, died, after a reign of six-fifty years.
- 1855—General Castilla defeated President Echegaray and entered Lima in triumph.
- 1861—Governor Moore, of Alabama, seized Fort Morgan and the United States arsenal at Mobile.
- 1862—General Milroy defeated the Confederates at Hunterville, Va., and captured \$50,000 worth of stores.
- 1875—General Sheridan assumed command of the Department of the Gulf, at New Orleans.
- 1884—Dr. Edward Lasker, the distinguished German laborer, died in New York.
- 1885—Archbishop Ryan, of the Roman Catholic See of Philadelphia, invested with the pallium.
- 1905—Eight dead as result of towboat explosion at Huntington, W. Va.

Our National Legislation.

Less than 5 per cent. of the bills introduced in Congress relate to public business. Instead, they have to do with matters arising directly or indirectly on the congressional hope of re-nomination and re-election. The total number of House bills introduced during the first session of the Fifty-eighth Congress (including the special session), was 1,576. Of these, only 1,645 were public measures. The other 12,531 were private. Two hundred and sixty-five public laws were enacted, and 1,850 private laws. Much of the proposed private legislation was put in without any thought of its ultimate passage; but whether it was expected to pass or not, the purpose of its introduction was generally the same—to give an appearance of activity and importance to the body.

About 55 per cent. of the congressmen rely on river and harbor legislation to carry them through. Many bills relating to proposed improvements are introduced, which are not included in the big general measures, but sometimes they do almost as much for the public law as the big ones. So far as their effect on the voters is concerned, especially if the introducer is of the minority party. Then he can assert that the demons of the other side prevented favorable action on his projects, and thus kept justice from his throne.—C. A. Williams, in Success.

In Mothers Absence.

Mabel—studying her lesson—Papa, what is the definition of volubility?
 Mother—(with a look of surprise)—Volubility is a distinguishing feature of your mother when, on account of urgent business affairs, she happens to need you until after 2 o'clock in the morning.—Tribune.

His Capacity.

Dick—I used to play ball.
 Tom—Was that you?
 Dick—Yes.
 Tom—Any good?
 Dick—No.
 Tom—Was the only pitcher in the club that held five quarts.—New York Mail.

CANNOT FATHOM MURDER MYSTERY

Charles A. Edwards, Prominent in New York Business Circles, Found Dead in Bed.

BULLET HOLE BEHIND HIS EAR

First Thought to Be Stroke of Apoplexy, But Physicians Found Obscure Wound.

(By Associated Press.)
 NEW HAVEN, CONN., January 3.—Charles A. Edwards, of New York, formerly president of the Passaic Chemical Company, of New Jersey, and more recently an officer of the General Chemical Company with an office in New York city, was mysteriously given a death wound from a pistol ball while lying in bed during the night, the guest of his brother-in-law, Charles A. Hiller. So mysterious was the case from the outset that Deputy Coroner Pond opened an inquest at police headquarters, following a long and searching investigation at the Hiller home.

Mr. Edwards was found dying in his chamber by Charles A. Hiller, who had retired about 11 o'clock last night after attending a birthday party in honor of his sister, Mrs. Samuel Harris, who is a cousin of former President Timothy Dwight, of Yale. Early in the day he had come over from New York for this special purpose and of late he had been a frequent visitor here, usually as a guest of either Charles A. or A. Maxey Hiller, both brother-in-laws. He retired apparently in the best of spirits.

His failure to appear at breakfast led Charles A. Hiller to go upstairs. According to the latter the chamber door was not locked, and going in he saw Mr. Edwards apparently unconscious from what was at first thought to be a stroke of apoplexy. In the course of treatment of the dying man the physicians found a bullet hole in the left side of the head directly behind the ear. The hemorrhage from it had not been profuse, but as it later was determined, the bullet had gone directly into the brain.

The death of Mr. Edwards was reported by Charles A. Hiller to Deputy Coroner Pond. At first glance Deputy Coroner Pond thought that death was an act of suicide, but the absence of the weapon, which hours of searching failed to reveal, gave rise to suspicion of murder. The police reached the conclusion that there had been a murder, and the investigation proceeded on this line. They found that the house had not been broken into forcibly, but an unlocked kitchen door, which the house servants claimed was securely fastened during the night, gave a possible clue that some one had passed out of the house by that means. There was no sign of a weapon.

Police Guard Homestead.
 For almost five hours Deputy Coroner Pond conducted the preliminary inquest. Those who were examined were A. Maxey Hiller and his brother, Charles. Coroner Pond said after the inquest that he would make no formal statement. He talked with the new men, however, and said that, as far as he could learn, there was no reason for Mr. Edwards taking his own life. "On the other hand," continued the coroner, there seems to me to be good reason to believe that Mr. Edwards was killed."

He was asked if suspicion pointed to any one, and he replied that he would not discuss that phase of the case. The coroner was asked whether or not the shooting, in his mind, was the result of a quarrel between members of the Hiller family, but declined to speak definitely on that point.

PITTSBURG BAR'Y. TAPPED.

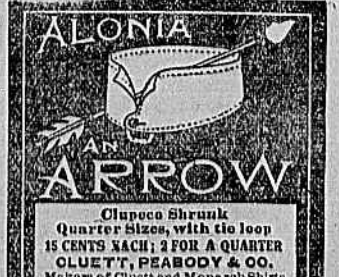
Frick Crowd Said to Have Raised \$500,000 to Elect Mayor.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
 PITTSBURG, January 3.—The Frick syndicate of millionaire politicians, in determination to elect A. M. Jenkins, mayor of Pittsburgh, tapped its campaign barrels in headquarters to-day. Workers who have been hunting for W. A. Magee for mayor expressed a change of sentiment. They also exposed yellow-bellied bills of big denominations. The Frick crowd tried to buy up the Pittsburgh Leader, but failed. It is said \$200,000 of the paper, which opposed Frick and his crowd politically.

The value of franchises for elevated and underground railways and improvements of the Pennsylvania Railroad is estimated at \$17,000,000. The Frick crowd can secure these concessions if it can elect a mayor of a new color. It was stated to-day that \$500,000 has been raised for a campaign fund.

ROOSEVELT TO PIN MEDAL ON A HERO

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
 WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—President Roosevelt will personally present to Captain Church, now in the medical corps of the army, the medal which is to be awarded to him for conduct at La Guasima, when, as assistant surgeon of the Rough Riders, he distinguished himself in the face of the enemy's fire. The presentation will take place at the White House on January 10th, when there will be present, in addition to President Roosevelt, Secretary Taft, Lieutenant-General Chaffee and Surgeon O'Reilly.

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DEPEW GRANTED LEASE OF LIFE

Brackett Recalls Resolution Demanding Senator's Resignation.

MAY CHAMPION CHAUNCEY

Senator Raines Wanted the Matter Disposed of for All Time, But Was Defeated.

(By Associated Press.)

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Senator Brackett, of Saratoga, soon after the Legislature convened to-day, introduced a resolution demanding of Chauncey M. Depew his resignation as United States Senator from this State. The resolution in full is as follows:

"Since the adjournment of this Senate the people of the State and nation have been staggered by the relation shown to have existed for years between the Equitable Life Assurance Society and Chauncey M. Depew, one of the Senators of the State in the United States Congress.

"Recognizing that these disclosures have caused a total lack of confidence in the ability of the Senator named to properly represent the people in the body to which he was elected.

"Resolved by the Senate, That Chauncey M. Depew be, and he hereby is, requested to forthwith resign his seat in the United States Senate."

Resolution Withdrawn.
 After a long debate, in which Senator Depew was eulogized by Senators Raines and others and attacked by Senator Brackett, the resolution was withdrawn. In recalling it, Senator Brackett specified that he intended to introduce it again at a later date. Senator Raines, who wanted immediate action, at which he desired to defeat the resolution, objected to its withdrawal, but, upon a roll-call, the withdrawal was allowed by a vote of 27 to 19. This cannot be regarded as a test vote upon the main question, however.

James W. Wadsworth, Jr., was elected speaker of the assembly, receiving the entire Republican vote.

Governor Higgins's message to the Legislature, which was presented to that body to-day, was awaited with much interest because of what it might indicate regarding the legislative investigation of the insurance companies. The governor in his message urged a drastic insurance law, and hinted at the necessity of a like investigation of other forms of insurance.

POLICEMAN PLUNGES IN FRONT OF MAD TEAM

Grasps Bit, Which Breaks, and Falls Beneath Horses' Hoofs and Wagon Wheels.

(By Associated Press.)
 NEW YORK, January 3.—One of New York's strongest policemen, "Jack" Whitman, the hero of an exciting chase after runaway horses in upper Fifth Avenue, was terribly injured to-day while attempting to stop a pair of fear-crazed horses attached to a heavy leg wagon. Both Whitman's legs were broken and he also received a serious head injury. Whitman swung himself in front of the horses, the bit broke, and the policeman fell to the pavement directly beneath the feet of the animals. He escaped the hoofs, but as the wagon passed over him his legs were caught in one of the wheels.

Won't Pay Damages.

(By Associated Press.)
 ST. PETERSBURG, January 3.—The Russian government will probably decline to settle the claims of foreigners for damages sustained during the riots at Moscow and elsewhere, on the ground, as was previously the case when claims were made by foreigners whose property at Bakou was damaged, that while every effort had been and will be made to protect foreign interests and property, foreigners living in Russia are entitled only to the redress which Russian subjects have—namely, to recover under the law from the rioters and local authorities—the imperial government not being liable. It was learned to-day from an authoritative source that the Russian government has been without communication with General Linvitch for almost five weeks.

THOUSANDS OF JAPS FACE STARVATION

(By Associated Press.)

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 3.—Thousands are starving in North Japan on account of the famine there according to advices received here to-day by the steamer Empress of Japan. A government report says Miyaga, Fukushima and Iwate provinces, with a population of 2,821,557, are confronted by the worst famine since the deadly one of sixty years ago. So great is the calamity in Miyaga that famine

death has been passed on one-third of investigators report that "the sentence of the people of the province." Already thousands in those three provinces are obliged to eat shrubs, roots and bark of trees to sustain life, and a million people in extreme condition. The misery arising from the famine is indescribable. Committees of foreign residents have been formed to arrange systematic relief.

DIAMOND WEDDING.

Eloping Groom Slips Handsome Ring On Bride's Finger.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
 WELDON, N. C., January 3.—Mr. E. Nicholson and Miss Mary Virginia Hope, a handsome Virginia couple, from Portsmouth were married here to-day. Rev. P. N. Stalnaker, the Gretna Green person being the celebrant.

It was also a diamond wedding, as Mr. Nicholson slipped a beautiful diamond ring upon the finger of his pretty bride at the proper place in the ceremony. They returned to Portsmouth on the afternoon train.

HORROR-STRICKEN, HE IS UNABLE TO TESTIFY

Stable Boy Employed By Murdered Man Remains in Stupor for Fifteen Hours.

(By Associated Press.)

NORTHPORT, L. I., January 3.—Bright has thrown Frank Wisniski, a stable boy, into such a drug-like stupor that he could not testify to-day in the preliminary hearing of Dr. J. W. Simpson, the dentist charged with having wilfully shot and killed Bartley J. Horner, his wealthy father-in-law. The stable boy, who was employed by Mr. Horner, was in the kitchen when his employer was shot by the dentist, and has repeated to the coroner the incident of the shooting. He is considered a very important witness, and was in custody of an officer, when suddenly he became almost unconscious. Physicians at first thought him drugged, but after working over the strange case for fifteen hours they announced to-day that the boy's pulse and temperature were perfectly normal, and that he was suffering only from fright. He has eaten nothing for twenty-four hours. It is proposed to delay the closing of the hearing if necessary until the stable boy can be roused enough to become a witness.

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